

# NORTH CAROLINA



YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:

1992

TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:

\$24,145,742

## DISEASE BURDEN

### Breast Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 5,762 North Carolina women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.4	26.0
White	24.0	25.7
Black	31.9	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	20.7	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	58	56
1996	72	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- 1,200 North Carolina women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 4,700 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1996*

### Cervical Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 701 North Carolina women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.0	2.8
White	2.2	2.5
Black	6.3	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	84*	79*
1996	92	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

\* Within the previous 2 years

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 North Carolina women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.<sup>†</sup>
- 300 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

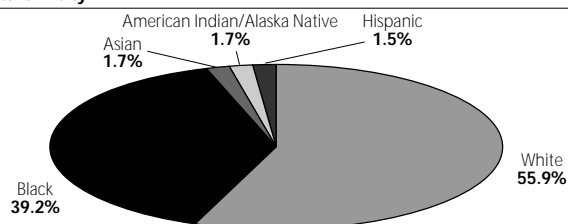
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1996*

<sup>†</sup>1998 data

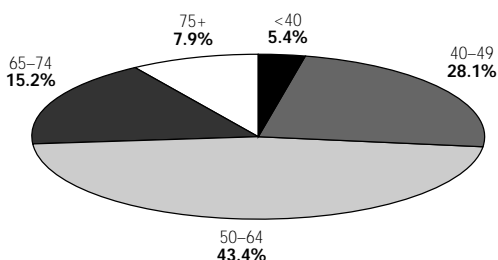
## CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the North Carolina Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



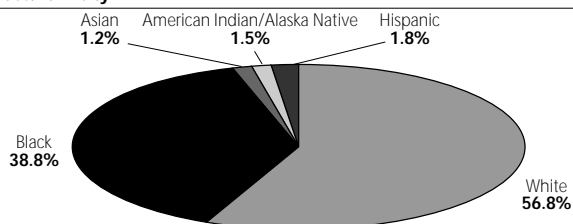
Number of Mammograms 64,333

given through the North Carolina program as of September 30, 1998

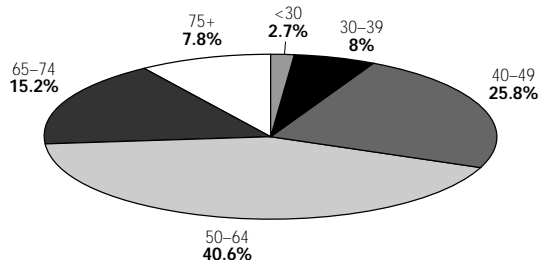
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the North Carolina Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 58,017

given through the North Carolina program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

## STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓	✓					✓
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

## 1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 18 or over.
- Women must be in-state residents.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: radio messages, special promotional events, resource guides
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages, posters, bus and commuter placards

## 1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN NORTH CAROLINA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	14	74	3	9	86
Women age 40–64	13	79	5	6	90

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

## CONTACT

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## HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds North Carolina's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its comprehensive program in 1992. North Carolina has received funds totaling \$24,145,742 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 5,762 North Carolina women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.4 per 100,000 women, below than the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 31.9 per 100,000 women. The percent of North Carolina women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 58 percent in 1992 to 72 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 4,700 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 1,200 deaths from breast cancer in North Carolina women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, North Carolina's program provided 64,333 mammograms.

Seven hundred and one women in North Carolina died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3 per 100,000 women, which was slightly above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 6.3 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 92 percent of North Carolina women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 84 percent of women in North Carolina aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 300 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in North Carolina women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 58,017 Pap tests.

North Carolina does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also legislates reimbursement for length of stay for inpatient care following mastectomy. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 14 percent of North Carolina women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in North Carolina had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 18 years of age. North Carolina's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper and radio messages, resource guides, bus and commuter placards, and posters.

Native American women from the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians are served under the NBCCEDP through a separate CDC-funded tribal program.